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CHICAGO.

SHERIFF GRAY.

If Sheriff Gray expects to make either friends or fame by the exhibition in his official character of a pitiful spite for an imaginary grievance, he will probably find at the end of his term of office that he has greatly mistaken the conductors of this paper as well as the people who elected him to office. The impression very generally prevails that no man is deserving of public station who carries his personal animosities into his official acts; and Sheriff GRAY, sooner or later, will find that he is no exception to the rule. By his present course he is injuring himself, not us.

LETTER FROM GOV. GRIMES, OF IOWA.

We publish in another column a letter from Gov. GRIMES of Iowa, on the proposed two years amendment in Massachusetts, called out by a note addressed to the Congressional delegation from that State by a number of leading German citizens. It is an open, frank declaration of sentiment upon the subject involved, and corresponds fully with that entertained by the Republicans, not of Iowa alone, but of every State in the Union.

THE BRIDGE ACCIDENTS.

Human ingenuity is certainly equal to the task of providing against the loss of life by crushing or drowning, that annually occurs at our city bridges. We doubt not there are scores of men in this city, who, by giving the subject a few hours study, would be able to furnish the desideratum of entire safety at a very reasonable cost, if the Common Council would offer any inducement in that direction. Mr. Charles Keaton exhibited to us a drawing yesterday of a self-acting guard, which seems to possess both the requisites of certainty and economy. He will make a working model, if the Council, or if individuals who have the means, will contribute the amount (which would be small) to defray its cost. He is too poor to do it otherwise. We commend the subject to the Committee on Harbor and Bridges.

THE HANGING TO-DAY.

McNAMEE suffers the extreme penalty of the law to-day. We have never believed that he, deliberately and with malice aforethought, murdered his wife; but that, as was his custom, he fell afoul of her in a fit of drunken rage, and beat her until his bestial hate was satiated, though without intention or thought of her death at the consequence of his kicks and blows. Finding, when partially sober, that his cruelty-thirst was attended with fatal effects, he naturally, but with drunken stupidity, attempted to divert suspicion from himself. The last act adduced in proof as evidence of design to kill, when the assault was made, is without doubt the cause of his death on the gallows to-day. But for it, he might not have been convicted of murder, or, if convicted, he might and probably would have had the benefit of Executive clemency. We cannot say that he suffers undeservedly. In our theory, wife-beating, though death does not follow the act, is the next offence to murder outright; and that he who suffers for that crime does not hang without cause.

"TOO WELL PUNISHED."

Occasionally some one of our citizens who has made a handsome fortune, beguiled by the quiet suburbs of New York or Boston, makes up his mind "to retire" to some beautiful spot near one of these cities, to spend the remnant of his days in elegant leisure. The experience of a friend of ours who left us two or three years since, will answer for nearly every one of those who become captivated by the quiet beauties of the "finished" cities at the East.

The friend to whom we allude had secured an abundance of this world's goods: he had lived a widower for a number of years, and, having again married, he purchased a delightful residence, surrounded by trees, and fruits, and flowers, on the banks of the classic Hudson, near New York. It was "all finished," and here his friends supposed he would carry himself out of sight of the busy world. What was the surprise of a friend of his a day or two since, to find him busily engaged with one of our architects getting up plans for a house! "Ah, ha," said I, "what does this mean Doc?" I thought you had retired to an elegant home on the Hudson, one that was all finished?" "Ah!" said the Doctor, "it was *too well finished*. The fact is I got heartily tired of having nothing to do. I couldn't live another year where everything is all finished." The Doctor has acted wisely. Several others we could name have acted precisely as he has done. One who has lived an active business life cannot make a greater mistake than to retire on his fortune. He consults both his own happiness and length of days as well by remaining where there is something to be done—where everything is not "all finished." We know several of our former citizens who are expected to follow the example of the Doctor within the next few months.

The Two Years Amendment in Massachusetts.

Northern pro-slavery journals labor zealously to make political capital out of the proposed two years amendment in Massachusetts. They will have their labor for their pains. If the amendment is carried at the election on the 9th, it will be by the aid of Democratic votes, and the Democratic party of that State will be responsible for the result. A few words will be sufficient to set this matter in its true light.

In Massachusetts there are three political parties—the Republican, the American, and the Democratic. They are nearly equally balanced as to numbers. At the last two or three elections the Americans have acted with the Republicans. The former agreed with the latter in their opposition to slavery-propagandism, and for that reason voted with them, although they did not abandon their distinctive principles; and when all the bills, looms, reels, pedlers, and other appliances belonging to the "peculiar institution" were removed from the Territories, and when all the bonfires and celebrations in honor of the "glorious victory" had subsided, and the Democracy had succeeded in securing the Presidency, and in the appointment of their men to all the offices, they began to feel the pressure of the "iron heel" of the slave power. Then it was that the Democracy of Massachusetts, in the Legislature, began to show their teeth, and to manifest their true character as the allies

Press & Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1859.

THE POSITION AND DUTY OF A SEANCE.

Since Gov. Wise repudiated Douglas and his peculiar notion touching "unfriendly legislation," the chances of the Illinois Senator for the Charleston nomination have sensibly diminished. We suppose to his friends that it is about time they give him a chance to lay down a new platform for himself—one that will square with the novel situation in which he is placed. It is now almost eight months since his last dodge was conceived. Judging from the man's antecedents, it is time for him to change. His arrival here will furnish a decent pretext for a harangue, if his friends will call him out. By all means let the little dodger be heard!

A PLAIN PUZZLE.

An important ... of the Government organ at Washington.—*The Constitution*—which we transfer to our columns this morning, contains an acknowledgment in good set phrase of all that any Republican has ever charged upon the Pro-Slavery conspiracies, of the bogus-to-named Democratic party. It is a confession of what the Republican orators and journals of the North have stated time and time again—that the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty as preached by the Democracy of the North, is a lie and a cheat; that it was invented for a purpose; and, the purpose being served, that it would be stowed away in some dark corner like a huckleberry basket, to be used no more until the next lotion for the people to be robbed again. Simultaneously with the publication of the *Constitution's* manifesto, we have in the Richmond *Enquirer* a letter of fairly mortal columns in length from the vigorous pen of Gov. Wise. It will be remembered that he stood by Douglas in his opposition to the Lecompton fraud, and that he has been regarded as the next friend and authoritative spokesman of the Illinois Senator throughout the whole South. But he too attacks Popular Sovereignty with all his might, and he and the *Constitution* agree that it is a delusion and a snare. A syllabus of the Government pronunciamento and of the Wise letter can be made up thus:

I. Slavery goes into all the Territories of the United States by its own inherent right, under and by virtue of the Constitution.

II. Neither Congress, nor any local Legislature, nor the people (though they may be unanimous) have power to prohibit Slavery in any Territory whom it may be carried.

III. It is the duty of all Territorial Legislatures to protect property in slaves, every where within their jurisdiction.

IV. If Territorial Legislatures should fail to afford this protection, it is the duty of Congress to supply the omission.

V. All such heresies as "unfriendly legislation" are dangerous and anti-Democratic, and must be abandoned.

Thus the vagaries of that monomaniac, CALHOUN, once accounted so many libels upon the Democratic name, are now crystalising as the basis of a national Democratic organization; thus every element of fairness, justice and conservatism is wiped out of the Southern political system; and thus the contest of 1860 is narrowing down to a simple issue between the two great parties—one desiring to make Slavery universal, and the other laboring to make it local and sectional. These twin declarations from Washington and Richmond will prove to be great simplifiers of a struggle that might have been doubtful. We thank the authors for their boldness.

LET THEM ALONE.

The continuance of the troubles by which Mexico is distracted, has revived the hopes of those in the U. States who are looking toward a Protectorate over her, as the most feasible, speedy and comprehensive solution of the difficulties incident to her situation. We see here and there significant hints in the Pro-Slavery journals, that now is the time for the accomplishment of the purpose which they have long indulged; and we learn, through private sources, that an overhauling of the pigeon-holes of the State Department at Washington is now going on; and that the expected result will be the discovery of a list of worthless, framped-up claims, which will serve as the basis of a special message from Mr. Buchanan as soon as Congress meets, in which message he will insist that it is the duty of this government to give Mexico the choice of payment or a fight. We do not doubt the willingness of the Democracy to use any chicanery or fraud to extend the area of their "institution," but we take it that the day for their success in the scheme is far distant. The people of the North, through their Representatives, will be a power in the next Congress, and no executive persuasion can force them into compliance with Southern demands. The country has enough of the half civilized element now, throughout all the South, and among the foreigners of a particular nationality in the North, without the disgrace of a war of spoliation and conquest for the acquisition of more. It has enough of Catholicism, enough of the ecclesiastic, high and low, of the Romish Church; it has, thanks to the persevering laborers of the Democracy of the South, enough individuals of mixed blood; enough pure blacks and half blacks; enough Indians; enough of misgovernment, licentiousness, priestcraft, ignorance, anarchy, and infidelity, to endanger the perpetuity of the government that our fathers founded, without going among the semi-barbarians of Mexico for more. It has enough of land that has been cursed by slavery, labor, and white thriftlessness and laziness, without the addition of another acre. It has enough of slaves to employ every owner's whip and to engage every Christian's prayers, without the incorporation of the Mexican peons into our infamous slave-system.

The argument that without our interference, the Mexicans will destroy each other in their interminable wars, is worthless. The Mexicans are a free people; and if they choose to fight, ours is not the responsibility or the loss. It is a dangerous doctrine that we are the guardians of all our neighbors; and that we must be the armed mediators in their endless and numberless quarrels. They are acting out their religion and civilization, as we are acting out ours. If that leads them to mutual and unsparing destruction, good will by and by come out of the evil. Mr. Buchanan and the American Congress may not presume to interfere with the ordinations of Providence. That's our platform; and we have no doubt that will be the platform of the Republican party on this Mexican question; hence, Mr. Buchanan and the filibusters can safely be permitted to cast their longing eyes toward the fertile plains of our neighboring Republic as often as they please. The Republicans, if not in power, are on the threshold; and they will see to it that the nameless abominations of that Mexican government and people are not incorporated into the little less abominable government which our modern Democracy have set up in the United States; and that general and special filibustering and piracy, go hereafter at a discount among good Christians and decent men.

It will be thought that we are willing that the Mexicans should fight. So we are, to their heart's content. When they have depopulated the country by their military and judicial murders, there will then be room and opportunity for the emigration of men and women of Anglo-Saxon and pure Saxon blood, to whom all modern civilization is due.

A Bishop Treading on a Snake.

The facts in regard to the breaking up of a Methodist Conference in Texas, and the expulsion of Bishop Janes, have already been made public, but there is one incident in the affair which is not generally known. When the Bishop was cornered by the mob he resorted for aid to the Masonic sign. Rev. I. Blackford, in a report of the Conference in one of our Methodist exchanges, says:

"The Bishop had, in the hour of extremity, given the Masonic sign, the rabble dispersed, and the Bishop was permitted to open his session."

☞ At latest advices, all the ships of the great fleet that had been detained at the mouth of the Mississippi by the bars that obstructed navigation, were on their way rejoicing. The flood is not without its use.

The Massachusetts Two Years' Amendment—Letter from Senator Grimes, of Iowa.

BURLINGTON, April 30, 1859.

To Messrs. Ellingwood, Illinois, Frost, Oskaloosa, Ogilvie and others:

Gentlemen:—I have just had placed in my hands a copy of your letter to the Congressional delegation from Iowa, in which you propound to them the following inquiries, viz.:

1st. Are you in favor of the Naturalization Laws as they now stand, and particularly against the passage of any of the probation time?

2d. Do you regard it as a duty of the Republican party, as the party of equal rights, to oppose and war against each and every Know-Nothing that dare to assail them, or he ready to meet the issue between the Native born and Adopted citizens as to the right of suffrage?

3d. Do you condemn the late action of the Republicans in the Massachusetts Legislature, for attempting to exclude the Adopted citizens for two years from the ballot box, as un-wise, unjust, and unmanly?

To each of these interrogations I respond unhesitatingly in the affirmative.

In regard to the recent action of the Massachusetts Legislature in relation to the right of suffrage, I have this to say: That, while I admit that the regulation sought to be adopted is *purely of a local character*, with which we do not have nothing *directly* to do, and while I should be loth to see the whole world to interfere in the local affairs of a foreign State, or with the action of any party in that State upon local matters, yet I claim the right to condemn, as my judgment may dictate, such State or party action, when, in my conviction, *it is based upon a false and dangerous principle*.

I believe the action of the Massachusetts Legislature affords it, to *to be based upon such a principle, and to be fraught with real and only evil, consequently, to the whole country and not to Massachusetts alone*. Hence, I condemn and deplore it without equivocation or reserve.

"Knowing how much the adoption of the proposed constitutional provision will offend their brethren elsewhere, *the Republicans of Massachusetts ought to be the last party that this amendment should originate or find favor with*."—*Tribune*.

I am, very truly,

Your obedient servant,

[Signed] JAMES W. GRIMES.

AN EMIGRANT MANIFESTO.

Popular Sovereignty vs. Squatter Sovereignty.

From the Columbus, April 30.

It is essential to the intelligent discussion of any question that the precise signification of the phrases employed should be clearly and accurately defined, and the hopeless confusion of ideas exhibited in the efusions of many of our contemporaries upon the leading political topics of the day furnishes a conspicuous illustration of this axiomatic truth. We will not do our opponents the injustice of assuming that the confusion of the phrases we have prefixed to our article is the result of a lack of discrimination. On the contrary, as the doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty," rightly understood, must necessarily prove as popular as that of "Squatter Sovereignty" is odious, from its unconstitutionality, the use of the two phrases indiscriminately argues rather an adroitness, unequal enough to those whose principles will not bear analysis.

But is there any foundation for assuming the *unfriendly legislation* which is contemplated to destroy or impair any right of property. We consider these self-evident propositions. But if it exist, in some quarters, that the people of the Northern States will not sustain this interpretation of the powers of a people in a Territory, let this be true (*which we will never believe*), the people of the Northern States are ready to set aside the Constitution, destroy the equality of the States, and present to their brethren of the South the alternative of submission to dishonor, or the vindication of their rights over the ruins of the constitutional Union which they have so long cherished as a priceless heritage. And it may be assumed as certain that no people, trained to self-government, and valuing liberty above all other things, will continue to consider themselves bound by a compact when perverted by a mere numerical majority of their partners into an instrument of oppression and wrong.

We stand by the Cincinnati Platform—all true Democrats will do—and that proclaims non-interference by Congress with Slavery in the States, in the Territories, or in the district of Columbia. We stand by the Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court, which secures to the people of the States the right to emigrate to, and remain in, any Territory of the United States with the property they may have held in any of the States. *We, therefore, are forced to say, the Constitution is binding on the several territorial legislatures from whatsoever source its power.* And *the same prohibition applies to the Powers of a Territory till they come to form a Constitution preparatory to their admission as a State.* Hence, we are willing to trust the people of a Territory to protect all the people in the enjoyment of all their rights; and when unfriendly legislation is attempted, if such attempt is ever made, we are willing to trust the Judiciary to correct it.

Preparing for Charleston.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says:

The office-holders of New England are in a great stew in reference to the election of delegates to the Charleston Convention. I referred in one of my last letters to the opposition of a section of the four delegates at large from Maine, and now I am enabled to tell you that the Administration will not be able to appoint to the gubernatorial chair of that State a man who will select delegates from Vermont, the Democratic State Convention of which State is shortly to be held. While the Democracy of Maine are perfectly healthy thinking of the matter of electing delegates, the Administration is whipping up its dependants to carry the delegates of certain States in which no Democratic electoral vote can possibly be given in 1860; but I am satisfied, from a conversation I have just had with a leading man from Vermont, that there will be a resolute resistance made to any attempt to send an Administration delegate from that State.

Stepping Onward.

"Occasional," of the Philadelphia *Press*, writes as follows:

The various Southern Administration meetings are holding resolutions against the construction of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, to the effect that they never intended that non-intervention should mean anything else, than that the Territorial Legislature should protect slavery. Those in Mississippi are especial, positive on this point. That's all they feel or care for, as the evidences of the determination of the Administration on this important question.

☞ The City Council of Salem, Mass., have by an ordinance forbidden the smoking of cigars in their streets, in the evening. A man was arrested on Saturday evening, and was obliged to remain over Sunday in the lock-up. On Monday he was fined $2 and costs, and his friend who attempted to prevent the officer from arresting him was fined $5 and costs.

☞ The difficulty in regard to the title of the original proprietors of the town of Menasha, Wisconsin, has been adjusted by an amicable settlement with the adverse claimants.

Partial List of the Persons Slaughtered at Tuscaloosa—Incidents of the Massacre.

(Correspondence of the New Orleans Picayune.)

Notwithstanding the silence of official organs; I have been able to collect the names of twenty-five persons who have been butchered in Tuscaloosa and its vicinity in the past week. As several of these are foreigners and American citizens, I will give you below the list as I have obtained it:

PHYSICIANS.—John Duval, (American,) Albert Lamon, (American,) J. Portugal, O. Rivets, Manuel Gabriel and his brother, and J. De Carvarrubias. The latter was a young man of talent, who has already as his early age contributed much to the literature of the country.

OFFICERS.—General M. Lozano, Colonel J. Villiers, Colonel J. M. Arriaga and Lieutenant J. Sierra—4.

PRIVATE CITIZENS.—M. Mateos, (lawyer) A. Jaurregui, (lawyer,) T. Rodriquez, G. Esquivio, M. Chaves, T. Tellichia, A. Bicerril, P. L. Vargas, D. Lopez, J. M. Lopez, J. Keizer, (German, locksmith,) M. Servis, and two American boys by the name of Smith, one fifteen and the other thirteen years of age—14. Altogether, 25.

Several persons in Tuscaloosa have been badly disfigured by the shot, but I have not learned of the loss of the nose of any of the citizens. The family of Mr. L. S. Hargous narrowly escaped destruction. As eighteen shell came into the dining room of their house, exploded, broke down the door of an adjoining bedroom, and demolished almost everything in the room.

A minute before this occurrence, the whole family had been in the bedroom. Mrs. Hargous had just left the room with the children, and Mr. H. was in the act of passing into another room, when a bit of the shell caught a boot he had in his hand, and carried it about twenty feet ahead of him. The session was a Presbyterian one. Had the family delayed a minute longer in the bedroom, the greater part of them must have been killed.

News from the Plains.

[From the Kansas City Enterprise of Saturday, April 30.]

We received a call yesterday from Mr. S. H. Oaks, of Council Grove, who came in on Thursday. He says the road is literally lined with wagons, for the whole way coming in and a matter of curiosity counted the wagons for the 30 miles, which amounted to 476. Mr. Oaks says that the men will average six to a wagon, taking hand carts and all other modes of conveyance.

A company of 70 men came down from the Smoky Hill "route," where they had been lost and exhausted their provisions. They robbed the trading post at the crossing of the Cottonwood, beat the keeper mercilessly, took between 50 and 100 sacks of corn, and all the flour, provisions and groceries on hand, and started for the mines.

Mr. Oaks says that being at Fort Riley a few days since, the officers informed him that some days he had crossed from fifty to a hundred emigrants, who had abandoned the "central route" as it is called, and were making the south for the Santa Fe road. He also met several parties who had crossed the Kansas at Topeka and Lawrence.

The Tyler Case not Ended Yet.

[From the Detroit Advertiser &c.]

The sentence of imprisonment for life imposed by the U. S. District Court upon Tyler, for the killing of Capt. Jones, expired last night at 12 o'clock. It is well known that soon after the homicide, a Grand Jury of St. Clair county, within which Jones died, found an indictment against Tyler for murder. On Monday last, a deputy Sheriff of that county arrived in this city, with a view of re-arresting Tyler at the term of his imprisonment here, and arrangements were concluded last evening, by which Tyler was to be immediately conveyed to St. Clair county. He will be arraigned on the charge against him, before the Circuit Court now in session there. The officer, with his prisoner, was to start this morning at one o'clock, by land conveyance, and unless some interruption should take place, by *habeas corpus* or otherwise, Tyler will probably be lodged in the St. Clair jail to-day. It has been hinted, however, that obstacles might be interposed by the U. S. authorities.

LATER.—Deputy U. S. Marshal Wm. H. Tyler was released from jail last evening about nine o'clock, and a deputy Sheriff from St. Clair county having a warrant for his arrest issued from St. Clair Circuit Court, he was placed in a carriage, and started off, it being the intention to take him as far as St. Clemens. He made no objection to going there, but took care to have a writ of habeas corpus served before leaving.

Racine Railroad to be Completed.

It has been so often reported that the R. & M. R. was to be completed to this city, people have naturally learned to distrust all rumors of the kind. The announcement to that effect which we make this week, however, has good foundation. The first bondholders of the road, to a number representing $247,000 of bonds, have in writing signified their readiness to advance 15 per cent. to complete the road at once to this point, and a call has already been, or will soon be, issued for a meeting of Directors to accept this proposition. A majority of them will favor it. If indeed the acceptance be not unanimous, the road being delivered into the hands of the bondholders, on this condition, the 15 per cent. in cash, will afford the sum of $118,000, which will put the road in running order to this city this summer. A large portion of the iron has been in town this week, doing work preliminary to this arrangement, and there is now almost an absolute certainty that forces will soon be put on in good numbers, and the building of the road be hastened along. This is an end no more to be desired by those pecuniarily interested in the road, than by all the citizens of this and adjoining counties. It will give the facilities for produce transportation so long needed, and an impetus to all kinds of business in this city.—*Transport Journal, 5th.*

The Threatened Overflow at New Orleans.

[From the Delta, April 30.]

The river is eight inches on yesterday morning was four and a half inches above the highest water mark of last year, and one inch higher than ever before known. At Memphis and Vicksburg it is falling slowly, owing to the immense amount in the crevasses above having to return into the river above this city it will scarcely be a matter of doubt at this point before the present rise in the Ohio will reach here, which will serve to keep it about the same height for some time longer. The rise from the upper Missouri and Upper Mississippi may be soon looked for. Two months will at least elapse before the season of danger will be passed by.

Along the entire length of the river there is a continual scene of devastation by the flood. At Cairo the levees all round the business, and the occupants are forced to reach the levee in skiffs. The recent rise has left its mark along the coast between Cairo and Memphis, by the demolition of houses, fences, &c., and the destruction in some places of everything which rendered the country habitable. The effect is that the farmers will be late with their crops, if indeed they are so fortunate as to get anything planted at all. The most of them doubtless, will succeed in getting a crop of corn.

Bad Prospect for New Orleans and the Lower Mississippi.

[From the Missouri Democrat, 29 inst.]

The river rose so rapidly on Monday night and yesterday, that no amount of activity was sufficient to prevent the immersion of a large quantity of freight. Up to dark last evening it had swollen three feet—that is—in little more than twenty-four hours.

Our advices from the Missouri, however, indicate the approach of the annual June rise. If it has reached this point, it is a month or more earlier than usual, and will have to be designated as the May rise.

When the Lower Mississippi, already at an immense height, and devastating the country at a wholesale rate, shall have received the immense flood lately created in the Ohio, and be further swollen by the rise from the Missouri and Upper Mississippi, and probably New Orleans entirely drowned out.

A Suppressed Item of the Paraguay Expedition.

Notwithstanding the extensive correspondence published with the Paraguay expedition, the public has not been informed that a sailor of the United States chartered steamer Atlanta was "blotted from the muster roll" under the following circumstances: Captain Ridgely, of the Atlanta, ordered the man's head to be shaved, in punishment for some transgression. The sailor refused to permit this unprecedented course of treatment, begging that bodily torture, however severe, might be substituted for it. Captain Ridgely insisted on shaving every particle of hair off, whereat the man swore he would jump overboard if the cruel sentence was carried into effect. The hair was cut off, and the unfortunate and exasperated creature rushed to the bulwarks and precipitated himself into the watery grave. On learning these facts, Commodore Forrest called a Court Martial on board the sloop-of-war Falmouth, to try Capt. Ridgely for killing Hildebrandt Warrington for drunkenness. The Court was in session when the Harriet Lane left.—*New York Courier.*

Improvement in Kansas City.

[From the Journal of Commerce, April 30.]

It is yet April; but early as it is, we have never known so many buildings going up at one time, in the interior of Kansas City, as there are here, in the old town, new town, the additions, along the river, Main street, and every other street, on the elevated grounds and in the gulches, buildings of all sizes, brick, stone, frame, and even in some localities, half and half structures are in progress. Even the Indians are busily putting out down, awnings put up. Every body is busy, and every body seems to have something to do, and every body is evidently doing it. We are even growing so rapidly that walls are being torn down to make room for more substantial edifices. There is no disputing the onward march of the Queen City of the Plains. Business never was so brisk as the present season, and it is a healthy, solid and remunerative trade. So we go.

Scene at the Grave of Bishop Doane.

The New York *Tribune* says of the burial of Bishop Doane:

The scene at the grave was most affecting. The big tears were seen to drop from the eyes of the Rev. W. C. Doane, one of the sons of the deceased, into the open pit to be bonded over it its deep sorrow, while his eldest son, the Rev. G. H. Doane, a Roman Catholic Priest, also exhibited the extreme grief for his departed father. Such a scene as this is seldom witnessed, as the parties meeting at the grave of a beloved father, who refused religious opinions of an entirely opposite nature to each other.

Five Bulwarks Hung.

Report says that five persons, charged with stealing horses, were hung at Council Grove a few days since. We know nothing authentic. It may prove to be but a rumor. There is one thing certain, that certain persons, who have been guilty of stealing horses, ought to be hung.—*Topeka Tribune.*

☞ That bell swinging in the tower of St. Stephen's Church, East Haddam, Connecticut, is over a thousand years old. It bears the date of A. D. 815.

Washington News.

[From the Washington Republic.]

Postmaster Cook, of Chicago, has been here for some days, barring his head set a little more comfortably on his shoulders. He was accompanied by his son, Stephen A Douglas Cook, a fine looking lad, who was named when Cook and Douglas were one. Colonel Pine, marshal for the northern district of Illinois, and editor of the Chicago *Herald*, was also here. They say they will support Douglas if he is nominated at Charleston, *but he won't be nominated*.

They are like the deacons who wanted Jeremiah Dodge to pray for rain, and when he prayed for it, they were horrified. "Why, deacons, you must have known that you would get wet," said Dodge, "if you wanted me to pray for rain." So Douglas' friends, if they want a compromise on the Charleston platform, which was a wanton upon the chosen. One of them, I am sorry to say, is badly scared. "Why, Judge, you talk like a true Christian, we shall get on now I know, for all there is about it is, that you must back down, for I can't!"

Thirty years ago, (1829) New England had 39 members in the House of Representatives, and the Northwestern States 18. Now the New England States send 29, and the Northwestern, 39. New Hampshire then sent 6, and now has only 3 members; while Illinois then sending only 1, now has 9 members. The census of 1860 will make the disparity far greater than it now is. The returns to be taken next year will show the population of the United States to be over 30,000,000.

—Lord Grosvenor with a party of English and Canadian gentlemen, who participated with him in some stirring hunting adventures in the North, is now in St. Louis, awaiting the arrival of one or two companions with whom he purposes going to California, over the Southern Overland Mail Route, and thence to China and the East Indies.

—Outside of the State, says the *Boston Transcript*, the Republican papers generally condemn the proposed amendments to the Constitution of Massachusetts, which prevents foreigners from voting until they have resided in the Commonwealth two years subsequent to naturalization. Among the prominent Massachusetts Republicans opposed to the Constitutional provision, beside Senator Wilson, we have heard mentioned the names of the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, the Hon. T. D. Eliott, the Hon. John B. Alley, the Hon. Eli Thayer, the Hon. Charles W. Upham, the Hon. Henry L. Dawes, and others holding high official positions. The *Boston Courier* says:

Mr. Wilson's letter forms the chief topic just now in the country papers. The Springfield *Republican*, edited by Mr. Bowles, the Springfield *Republicans*, the New *Bedford Standard*, Hampshire *Gazette*, and North Adams *Transcript*, had all previously known their disapprobation of the amendment. So far as we have observed, but one influential paper in the State, the Boston *Journal*, is in favor of the "two years amendment."

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DRY-GOODS

—AND—

CARPETS

—FOR—

SPRING TRADE.

(For Cash.)

At Less Prices than can be found Elsewhere in Chicago.

—FOR—

SHEETINGS, SILKS,

SHIRTINGS, SHAWLS,

PRINTS, DRESS GOODS,

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

LAWNS, DELAINES,

HOSIERY, &c., &c.

Also, at Retail,

CARPETS.

Curtain Goods, Oil Cloths

Mattresses, Mattings,

Bedding, Rugs,

Blankets, Druggets, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,

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VELVET CARPETS,

Tapestry Carpets,

Three-ply Carpets,

Ingrain Carpets

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P. Palmer & Co.

General Notices.

FINE ARTS.—The Subscriber has this day received from London a fine selection of Photographs and Crayon Lithographs, after Landseer, Rosa Bonheur, Uwins, &c., to which he invites the attention of the public. A large assortment of FINE ENGRAVINGS ever brought into the western country. Those who are furnishing their houses had better call and see them.

myl8-dlm&w1m S. P. OLDEBRIDAW, 69 Lasalle street.

A mistake before this occurrence, the whole family had been in the bedroom. Mrs. Hargous had just left the room with the children, and Mr. H. was in the act of passing into another room, when a bit of the shell caught a boot he had in his hand, and carried it about twenty feet ahead of him. The session was a Presbyterian one. Had the family delayed a minute longer in the bedroom, the greater part of them must have been killed.

News from the Plains.

[From the Kansas City Enterprise of Saturday, April 30.]

We received a call yesterday from Mr. S. H. Oaks, of Council Grove, who came in on Thursday. He says the road is literally lined with wagons, for the whole way coming in and a matter of curiosity counted the wagons for the 30 miles, which amounted to 476. Mr. Oaks says that the men will average six to a wagon, taking hand carts and all other modes of conveyance.

A company of 70 men came down from the Smoky Hill "route," where they had been lost and exhausted their provisions. They robbed the trading post at the crossing of the Cottonwood, beat the keeper mercilessly, took between 50 and 100 sacks of corn, and all the flour, provisions and groceries on hand, and started for the mines.

Mr. Oaks says that being at Fort Riley a few days since, the officers informed him that some days he had crossed from fifty to a hundred emigrants, who had abandoned the "central route" as it is called, and were making the south for the Santa Fe road. He also met several parties who had crossed the Kansas at Topeka and Lawrence.

The Tyler Case not Ended Yet.

[From the Detroit Advertiser &c.]

The sentence of imprisonment for life imposed by the U. S. District Court upon Tyler, for the killing of Capt. Jones, expired last night at 12 o'clock. It is well known that soon after the homicide, a Grand Jury of St. Clair county, within which Jones died, found an indictment against Tyler for murder. On Monday last, a deputy Sheriff of that county arrived in this city, with a view of re-arresting Tyler at the term of his imprisonment here, and arrangements were concluded last evening, by which Tyler was to be immediately conveyed to St. Clair county. He will be arraigned on the charge against him, before the Circuit Court now in session there. The officer, with his prisoner, was to start this morning at one o'clock, by land conveyance, and unless some interruption should take place, by *habeas corpus* or otherwise, Tyler will probably be lodged in the St. Clair jail to-day. It has been hinted, however, that obstacles might be interposed by the U. S. authorities.

LATER.—Deputy U. S. Marshal Wm. H. Tyler was released from jail last evening about nine o'clock, and a deputy Sheriff from St. Clair county having a warrant for his arrest issued from St. Clair Circuit Court, he was placed in a carriage, and started off, it being the intention to take him as far as St. Clemens. He made no objection to going there, but took care to have a writ of habeas corpus served before leaving.

Racine Railroad to be Completed.

It has been so often reported that the R. & M. R. was to be completed to this city, people have naturally learned to distrust all rumors of the kind. The announcement to that effect which we make this week, however, has good foundation. The first bondholders of the road, to a number representing $247,000 of bonds, have in writing signified their readiness to advance 15 per cent. to complete the road at once to this point, and a call has already been, or will soon be, issued for a meeting of Directors to accept this proposition. A majority of them will favor it. If indeed the acceptance be not unanimous, the road being delivered into the hands of the bondholders, on this condition, the 15 per cent. in cash, will afford the sum of $118,000, which will put the road in running order to this city this summer. A large portion of the iron has been in town this week, doing work preliminary to this arrangement, and there is now almost an absolute certainty that forces will soon be put on in good numbers, and the building of the road be hastened along. This is an end no more to be desired by those pecuniarily interested in the road, than by all the citizens of this and adjoining counties. It will give the facilities for produce transportation so long needed, and an impetus to all kinds of business in this city.—*Transport Journal, 5th.*

The Threatened Overflow at New Orleans.

[From the Delta, April 30.]

The river is eight inches on yesterday morning was four and a half inches above the highest water mark of last year, and one inch higher than ever before known. At Memphis and Vicksburg it is falling slowly, owing to the immense amount in the crevasses above having to return into the river above this city it will scarcely be a matter of doubt at this point before the present rise in the Ohio will reach here, which will serve to keep it about the same height for some time longer. The rise from the upper Missouri and Upper Mississippi may be soon looked for. Two months will at least elapse before the season of danger will be passed by.

Along the entire length of the river there is a continual scene of devastation by the flood. At Cairo the levees all round the business, and the occupants are forced to reach the levee in skiffs. The recent rise has left its mark along the coast between Cairo and Memphis, by the demolition of houses, fences, &c., and the destruction in some places of everything which rendered the country habitable. The effect is that the farmers will be late with their crops, if indeed they are so fortunate as to get anything planted at all. The most of them doubtless, will succeed in getting a crop of corn.

Bad Prospect for New Orleans and the Lower Mississippi.

[From the Missouri Democrat, 29 inst.]

The river rose so rapidly on Monday night and yesterday, that no amount of activity was sufficient to prevent the immersion of a large quantity of freight. Up to dark last evening it had swollen three feet—that is—in little more than twenty-four hours.

Our advices from the Missouri, however, indicate the approach of the annual June rise. If it has reached this point, it is a month or more earlier than usual, and will have to be designated as the May rise.

When the Lower Mississippi, already at an immense height, and devastating the country at a wholesale rate, shall have received the immense flood lately created in the Ohio, and be further swollen by the rise from the Missouri and Upper Mississippi, and probably New Orleans entirely drowned out.

A Suppressed Item of the Paraguay Expedition.

Notwithstanding the extensive correspondence published with the Paraguay expedition, the public has not been informed that a sailor of the United States chartered steamer Atlanta was "blotted from the muster roll" under the following circumstances: Captain Ridgely, of the Atlanta, ordered the man's head to be shaved, in punishment for some transgression. The sailor refused to permit this unprecedented course of treatment, begging that bodily torture, however severe, might be substituted for it. Captain Ridgely insisted on shaving every particle of hair off, whereat the man swore he would jump overboard if the cruel sentence was carried into effect. The hair was cut off, and the unfortunate and exasperated creature rushed to the bulwarks and precipitated himself into the watery grave. On learning these facts, Commodore Forrest called a Court Martial on board the sloop-of-war Falmouth, to try Capt. Ridgely for killing Hildebrandt Warrington for drunkenness. The Court was in session when the Harriet Lane left.—*New York Courier.*

Improvement in Kansas City.

[From the Journal of Commerce, April 30.]

It is yet April; but early as it is, we have never known so many buildings going up at one time, in the interior of Kansas City, as there are here, in the old town, new town, the additions, along the river, Main street, and every other street, on the elevated grounds and in the gulches, buildings of all sizes, brick, stone, frame, and even in some localities, half and half structures are in progress. Even the Indians are busily putting out down, awnings put up. Every body is busy, and every body seems to have something to do, and every body is evidently doing it. We are even growing so rapidly that walls are being torn down to make room for more substantial edifices. There is no disputing the onward march of the Queen City of the Plains. Business never was so brisk as the present season, and it is a healthy, solid and remunerative trade. So we go.

Scene at the Grave of Bishop Doane.

The New York *Tribune* says of the burial of Bishop Doane:

The scene at the grave was most affecting. The big tears were seen to drop from the eyes of the Rev. W. C. Doane, one of the sons of the deceased, into the open pit to be bonded over it its deep sorrow, while his eldest son, the Rev. G. H. Doane, a Roman Catholic Priest, also exhibited the extreme grief for his departed father. Such a scene as this is seldom witnessed, as the parties meeting at the grave of a beloved father, who refused religious opinions of an entirely opposite nature to each other.

Five Bulwarks Hung.

Report says that five persons, charged with stealing horses, were hung at Council Grove a few days since. We know nothing authentic. It may prove to be but a rumor. There is one thing certain, that certain persons, who have been guilty of stealing horses, ought to be hung.—*Topeka Tribune.*

☞ That bell swinging in the tower of St. Stephen's Church, East Haddam, Connecticut, is over a thousand years old. It bears the date of A. D. 815.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The N. Y. *Tribune* of Tuesday says: Senator Douglas, now here, will return to Washington on Tuesday, and, with his family, will go thence to Chicago via New Orleans.

—Hon. Rufus Choate contemplates a tour of Europe the present season, with the hope of benefiting his health.

—The editor of the Cleveland *Leader*, after reading the remarks from Connecticut gentlemen —"Farewell and nothing." Full of pathos, isn't it?

—Horace Greeley announces in the *Tribune* that he will leave New York on the 8th or 10th of May for Kansas and Pike's Peak. Says that he will travel there, through Utah and the Great Basin, to California, returning across the continent or by the Isthmus, as circumstances shall dictate. He expects to return in September.

—Thirty years ago, (1829) New England had 39 members in the House of Representatives, and the Northwestern States 18. Now the New England States send 29, and the Northwestern, 39. New Hampshire then sent 6, and now has only 3 members; while Illinois then sending only 1, now has 9 members. The census of 1860 will make the disparity far greater than it now is. The returns to be taken next year will show the population of the United States to be over 30,000,000.

—Lord Grosvenor with a party of English and Canadian gentlemen, who participated with him in some stirring hunting adventures in the North, is now in St. Louis, awaiting the arrival of one or two companions with whom he purposes going to California, over the Southern Overland Mail Route, and thence to China and the East Indies.

—Outside of the State, says the *Boston Transcript*, the Republican papers generally condemn the proposed amendments to the Constitution of Massachusetts, which prevents foreigners from voting until they have resided in the Commonwealth two years subsequent to naturalization. Among the prominent Massachusetts Republicans opposed to the Constitutional provision, beside Senator Wilson, we have heard mentioned the names of the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, the Hon. T. D. Elliott, the Hon. John B. Alley, the Hon. Eli Thayer, the Hon. Charles W. Upham, the Hon. Henry L. Dawes, and others holding high official positions. The *Boston Courier* says:

Mr. Wilson's letter forms the chief topic just now in the country papers. The Springfield *Republican*, edited by Mr. Bowles, the Springfield *Republicans*, the New *Bedford Standard*, Hampshire *Gazette*, and North Adams *Transcript*, had all previously known their disapprobation of the amendment. So far as we have observed, but one influential paper in the State, the Boston *Journal*, is in favor of the "two years amendment."

Dry Goods and Carpets.

P. PALMER & CO.

112, 114 & 116 Lake Street,

WHOLESALE

DRY-GOODS

—AND—

CARPETS

—FOR—

SPRING TRADE.

(For Cash.)

At Less Prices than can be found Elsewhere in Chicago.

—FOR—

SHEETINGS, SILKS,

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PRINTS, DRESS GOODS,

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

LAWNS, DELAINES,

HOSIERY, &c., &c.

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Dry Goods.

POPULAR TRADE!

For Net Cash Only.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE

Incomparably the Largest, Richest and Cheapest Stock of

GENERAL DRY GOODS

West of New York City.

We have added largely within a few days to our stock of Silk Mitts,

Dress Trimmings,

Elegant Brown Goods,

Paris Mantles,

Shawls,

Paris Embroideries,

Superb Real Laces,

Embroideries of every kind,

Hosiery and Gloves, &c., &c., &c.

In this arrival are many rare styles of goods entirely different from all those to be found elsewhere in the City.

WE NOW OFFER FROM AUCTION

2,000 Pieces Yardwide French Chintz Prints,

FOR ONE SHILLING.

5,000 Pieces Choice Styles Merrimack and Cocheco Prints,

FOR TEN CENTS.

1,500 Pieces Fine De Laines,

FOR TEN CENTS.

2,500 Pieces Fine Madder Prints,

FOR 8 1-4 CENTS.

French Silk and Wool Cassimeres,

FOR ONE DOLLAR.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

For One-Half Regular Prices.

GOODS FOR BOYS WEAR

IN GREAT VARIETY.

1,000 Paris Embroidered Muslin Sleeves,

From One Shilling to One Dollar,

A GREAT BARGAIN!

1,000 PIECES RICH PAST COLORED MUSLINS

For One Shilling.

1,500 PS. CHOICE FINE PRINTED CHILLIES

For One Shilling.

We are now in daily receipt of Bargains

FROM AUCTION,

AND MAKE LARGE ARRIVALS OF RICH GOODS

For First-Class City Trade,

—AND—

BY EVERY EUROPEAN STEAMER.

We will always exhibit a stock which, for

EXTENT, VARIETY, ELEGANCE and CHEAPNESS

Is Incomparably

Beyond any other in this vicinity,

Wholesale Buyers for Net Cash will save themselves

Time and Money

By Looking through our Stock and Prices.

Be sure you find the

MAMMOTH DOUBLE STORE

—OF—

W. M. ROSS & CO.,

167 & 169.....Lake Street.....167 & 169

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DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

T. B. CARTER

Is offering the best and cheapest stock of

SPRING DRY GOODS

To be found in the city, either at

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

GREAT Bargains will be offered to the LADIES in all kinds of Spring Dress Goods.

☞ Prices low and Terms Cash.

136.....*LAKE STREET*.....136

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KID GLOVES OF ALL COLORS

CLEANSED.

Our method of Cleansing Kid Gloves is the most perfect

Press & Tribune
JOB PRINTING.
The Press and Tribune Co. are prepared to execute in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, from the smallest Card to a Pamphlet or Book of any size. Particular attention is invited to the printing of
Programmes, Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Checks, Drafts, Notes, Blanks, Labels, Tickets, Certificates, Receipts, Bills of Lading, Blank Books, Pamphlets, Catalogues, Posters, Hand Bills, Bill Heads, Circulars, Checks, Drafts

BY TELEGRAPH.

Three Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA

War Seemingly Inevitable

AUSTRIA MENACES SARDINIA.

French and Austrian Troops Moving.

HALIFAX, May 5.—The Royal mail steamship Niagara has arrived, with Liverpool dates of the 22d ult.

Breadstuffs steady but quiet at Tuesday's advance. Provisions firmer. Consols closed Thursday at 94¼ for money.

Political news is alarming. Austria has sent an ultimatum to Sardinia, demanding her disarmament, instead of her joining other troops. There was no war would be declared, and if war ensued, Austria would be joined by Russia.

Eighty thousand more Austrians were ordered to the Tyrol.

Austria had rejected England's final proposition.

French troops were moving towards Piedmont.

There was a panic on the Paris Bourse.

The English government had telegraphed to Vienna a strong remonstrance against Austria's conduct to Sardinia, and it was reported that Austria replied, refusing to reconsider her correspondence, and that she had issued Napoleon's manifesto to accompany a declaration of war.

The French army was in course of movement concentrating on the frontiers of Piedmont and at Toulon.

The final proposition made by England to Austria was for a peace Congress, composed of Commissioners, including Sardinia, and for the admission of Sardinia upon both sides to Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle. To this proposal all the powers gave their assent except Austria, who rejected it. The delay of a few days in mail holidays prevented the full development of the effect of this news. The French funds fell three per cent, and there was a general panic on the Bourse.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Interior Department have matured final arrangements for carrying into effect the treaty stipulations which provide certain New York Indians with homes in Kansas. The Indians now in that State, and those who have recently emigrated, are not entitled to the benefits of the treaty.

The Government has not yet taken definite action on the troubles among the Federal officers in Utah, but will wait for further information from that Territory, expected by the case of Judge Cradlebaugh. The indications are that Gov. Cumming will be sustained by the Administration, his conduct being regarded as wise and conciliatory. Such instructions will shortly be forwarded to Utah as will prevent further difficulties, and the Federal officers there will be allowed to discharge their duties. From all that can be ascertained no trouble is apprehended from the Mormons.

Witnesses from Tennessee, summoned by the United States, have appeared before the grand jury of this District of Columbia, and that true bill has been found against certain Government agents for false vouchers in the purchase of mules for the army.

It is reported that the delay in awarding the California mail contract is owing to differences in the Chicago company.

Judge Greenwood, of Arkansas, has accepted the Commissionership of Indian Affairs.

Col. Alexander returned from Mexico with dispatches from Minister McLane, confirming the recent accounts of the success of Miramon. Mr. McLane and the other ministers accordingly, and expressed unbounded confidence in the ultimate success of the insurgent cause, notwithstanding all efforts by the British and French Ministers to obstruct it in every way. Our government do not believe that the British Minister is acting under advices, and they have the best assurance to the contrary, while she learns that the United States have recognized the Juarez government, and all that the Minister to do the same.

In the meantime our Government will take immediate steps for strengthening the hands of our Minister and protecting the commercial interests of the English and French Ministers, also dispatch a number of vessels to the Gulf to protect the lives and property of American citizens.

Washington Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has sent a letter to the Surveyor General of Nebraska, notifying him that the system of indiscriminate examination in the field by the public surveyors, which has been in practice for some years in the several surveying districts, and the requiring of certain retained contingent fees wherewith to pay such examinations, had been found to work the disadvantageously both to the deputy Surveyors and to the Government, and has been discontinued by the Department, to take effect from and after the 1st of July next.

It is contemplated to supercede the method which has heretofore prevailed by restriction to the mode prescribed in the 10th section of the act of the Public Surveyors in California, passed March 3d, 1851, by the latter devolves the duty on the Surveyor-General himself, to be executed personally when it is probable for him to do so without neglecting his ordinary duties. In case he cannot attend to them personally he may despatch one of his employees. Should this be impracticable the law authorizes him to despatch a confidential agent, but the term of such employments not to continue longer than thirty days. Copies of these rules have been sent to the Surveyor Generals of California, Oregon, Washington and New Mexico.

American Medical Convention.

LOUISVILLE, May 4.—A resolution from the New Jersey Medical Society, asking for the establishment of Courts of Censors and Supreme Court Judicial District, to grant diplomas to all proper members of the Association, was referred to the Committee of Conference.

A resolution was passed instructing the same committee to confer with the State Medical Societies to procure uniform action throughout the profession, by carrying into the standard preliminary examination adopted by this Association at its last session.

Dr. Sayre, of New York, offered a resolution that each State Medical Society be requested to appoint annually two delegates for each State of Commissioners, including Sardinia, and for the admission of Savoy both to the Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle. To this proposal all the powers gave their assent except Austria, who rejected it. The delay of a few days in mail holidays prevented the full development of the effect of this news. The French funds fell three per cent, and there was a general panic on the Bourse.

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Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 4.

The exchange market pinches as closely as ever. Rates have been steady during the day at 3@½ per cent. The demand is, of course, confined to the narrowest possible limits, and the supply of customers by bankers is equally limited. As yet every thing remains quiet, with no disposition "to sort" if it can possibly be avoided. Every one is disposed to wait to see if the high rates, together with shipments of wool, hides, etc., and whatever wheat and corn the interiorprices can call out, will not speedily all parties "to skin along" till the new crop shall afford relief.

Currency continues very abundant, and discounts easy at 10 per cent. Gold 2 per cent. Supply small and likely to become decidedly less, as holders ship it East to make exchange.

Street rates remained at 10@12 per cent per month—2 per cent being an outside figure.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 4.

The movements of Breadstuffs, &c., during the past twenty-four hours will be found in the following tables:

RECEIPTS AT PORTS—MAY 4.

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Other Grain.
By Lake						
By River						
By Canal						
By Railroad						
By Wagon						
Total						
To Buffalo						
To Oswego						
To other ports						
Total						

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE AND CANAL.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, ft	1,514,000	
Shingles, m	1,727,000	
Flour, bbls		3,0
Wheat, bu	98,000	1,0
Corn, bu	36,000	1,0
Oats, bu	8,000	
Barley, bu	8,000	
Timber, bu	188,000	
Pork, bbls	4,000	
Lard, bbls	1,000	
Whisky, bbls	200	
Coal, tons	1,000	
Provisions, lbs		10,0

CLEARED.

Lumber, ft	Flour, bbls
Shingles, m	Wheat, bu
Barley, bu	Corn, bu
Timber, bu	Oats, bu
Pork, bbls	Coal, tons
Lard, bbls	Provisions, lbs

The following tables show the receipts and shipments by Lake and Canal to-day:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, ft	1,514,000	
Shingles, m	1,727,000	
Flour, bbls		3,0
Wheat, bu	98,000	1,0
Corn, bu	36,000	1,0
Oats, bu	8,000	
Barley, bu	8,000	
Timber, bu	188,000	
Pork, bbls	4,000	
Lard, bbls	1,000	
Whisky, bbls	200	
Coal, tons	1,000	
Provisions, lbs		10,0

CLEARED.

Lumber, ft	Flour, bbls
Shingles, m	Wheat, bu
Barley, bu	Corn, bu
Timber, bu	Oats, bu
Pork, bbls	Coal, tons
Lard, bbls	Provisions, lbs

CORN—Received, 11,000 bu; shipped, 1,000 bu. Market active and unchanged. Sales were—2,000 bu prime Spring at 74c; 1,500 bu do in Store at 74c; 2,000 bu prime Canal at 74c; about 4,000 bu No. 2 in Store at 73@74c; 300 bu Rejected at 70c to 72c.

OATS—Received, 1,500 bu; none shipped. Market quiet. Sales were—1,000 bu No. 1 at 40c in Store; 500 bu do at 40c on track.

RYE—Received, 32 bu. Market quiet and nominal at 60c.

BARLEY—Received, 300 bu; shipped, 32 bu. Market inactive. Sales were—300 bu No. 2 at 80c delivered.

SEEDS—Receipts, 1,000 lbs. Market inactive. Sales were—1,000 lbs Timothy at 2½c.

HIGHWINES—Receipts, 25 bbls. Sales were—25 bbls at 22c.

ALCOHOL—Receipts 200 gallons.

MESS PORK—Dull and nominal at $16.25.

LARD—Receipts, 500 lbs. Market inactive. Stock held without buyers at 10c.

TALLOW—In demand at 10@10½c.

HIDES—Received, 15,372 lbs. Demand good for Dry Salted Hides. Other qualities quiet and inactive. Sales today were: 1,000 Dry City Hides at 10@10c; Green Salted Hides, 6½@6½c; Dry Flint, 16@16½c; Extra do, 16½@17c; Patna, nominal.

DRIED FRUIT—Receipts, 500 bush. Market quiet. Sales were: 300 bu Peaches at 2c delivered; 150 bu green Mushmelons at 50c delivered; 140 bu mixed at 2½; 200 lbs Rock at 6c.

POULTRY—Dull and heavy. Live Chickens, 40@50c@$1.25 @ doz; Turkeys, 8c @ lb; Wild Pigeons, 30@35c @ doz.

BUCK—In good supply, with sales of 40 this at 3c—closing rather dull at 4½@5c.

BUTTER—Dull and lower. Choice Roll, 16@18c; Common, 12@14c.

EGGS—Receipts, 1,000 doz. Market dull. Sales were—1,000 doz Packed at 10c.

DRIED FRUIT—
16@18c; Peeled Peaches, 12@16c.

BEANS—Receipts, 1,000 bush. Market quiet. Sales were—1,000 bush at $1.50 @ bush.

BUTTER—Dull and lower. Choice Roll, 16@18c; Common, 12@14c.

EGGS—Receipts, 1,000 doz. Market quiet. Sales were—1,000 doz Packed at 10c.

DRIED FRUIT—
16@18c; Peeled Peaches, 12@16c.

BEANS—Receipts, 1,000 bush. Market quiet. Sales were—1,000 bush at $1.50 @ bush.

Foreign Markets.

PER TELEGRAPH.] LIVERPOOL, April 23.

BREADSTUFFS—Generally steady but quiet at Monday's advance. Sales of 10,000 bbls Western Flour at 30s 6d@31s 6d for Ordinary and Fancy brands. Corn steady but quiet; sales of 10,000 bushels at 34s 6d@35s for Mixed. Wheat quiet and steady; sales of 10,000 bushels at 10s 2d@10s 4d for Red Western, and 10s 6d@10s 10d for White Western.

PROVISIONS—Generally steady but quiet at Monday's rates. Sales of 500 bbls Beef at 90s@100s for Prime Mess. Pork steady; sales of 500 bbls at 72s@75s for Prime Mess. Bacon steady; sales of 500 cwt at 40s@42s for Cumberland cut. Lard steady; sales of 500 cwt at 48s@48s 6d for Prime Kegs.

ASHES—Pearls steady; sales of 100 barrels at 32s 6d@33s for First Sorts. Pots quiet and steady; sales of 100 barrels at 30s@30s 6d for Firsts.

SUGAR—Steady; sales of 1,000 hhds at 36s 6d@37s 6d for Fair to Good Refining. Molasses steady; sales of 100 hhds at 25s@26s for Fair to Good Refining.

COFFEE—Steady; sales of 1,000 bags at 58s@60s for Ordinary to Good Ordinary.

RICE—Steady; sales of 500 tierces at 18s 6d@19s 6d for Carolina